

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, December 19.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .03.
Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 72. Weather, variable.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.82c.; Per Ton, \$76.40.
88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 9d.; Per Ton, \$76.40.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856

VOL. XLIV., NO. 7603.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SUPERVISORS LAST NIGHT

Action Is Taken on the Kuntz Property Transfer.

Before the opening of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night it looked as though the business would be finished in a few minutes. There were few bills to approve and but one of these jarred Mr. Dwight. For a moment it looked as though the item was to be fixed up before Chairman Smith arrived, but Mr. Dwight said matters of a financial character needing his vote would have to be attended to after roll call.

There was a little caucus work done in the dark corners of the hall before the meeting, Captain Parker working in the interest, it is said, of Archer for chairman, and Charlie Broad as a successor to Sam Johnson.

After roll call, which showed all members present, the minutes of the recent special meeting were read and approved.

Then Mr. Moore said there was a matter that had been handed in by Mr. Trent that should have attention. This was a bill from Judge Whitney for services in the suit re "Blanket Warrant." The fee is \$200 and Mr. Moore said he did not think it right that the Treasurer should pay. This is the matter over which Mr. Dwight balked before the meeting, but as everyone, from the chair to Trent, was willing that it should be paid by the county, he acquiesced, but not with a noticeable degree of enthusiasm.

The following bills were then ordered paid:

Road department, \$2745.64.
Garage department, \$666.75.
Koolaula road district, No. 2, \$427.55.
Blanket warrant case, \$200.

Mr. Lucas said he had ordered Mr. Johnson to put in a storm sewer on River street, as the person complaining was justified in his action. This work will be completed by the end of the week. As to Short street, the condition was deplorable and a great deal of work would have to be done. Lights had been placed so as to warn the people regarding the holes. As to Metcalf street, he opposed repairing beyond the point where people are living. Thought the \$300 appropriated should be used on Metcalf street proper. In accordance with this, Mr. Moore moved that the repairs suggested by Mr. Lucas be made. Lucas seconded in the absence of anyone, but the chair said it looked bad for him to be the second. Mr. Dwight finally seconded and then Archer butted in with some kind of an objection, but Moore silenced him. When the vote was taken, Dwight and Archer negatived.

Mr. Lucas also reported on Aia Moana road. He said he had seen Mr. Lord and had his promise to remove the tracks on Thursday. Mr. Holloway had remarked to him that he would have the street put in its former condition as soon as the tracks were removed.

County Attorney Douthitt rendered an opinion to the effect that the Board of Supervisors had no legal right to reduce salaries of policeman in the middle of the month, they having been employed by the month at a stated salary and the board having appropriated for December the amount allowed each month. The Sheriff might discharge a policeman in the middle of the month in which case the man could collect pro rata of the salary at which he was employed.

Mr. Lucas volunteered the information that while Douthitt might be a lawyer he would inform him that a man employed by the month and discharged in the middle of the month could collect in full. He blamed the Sheriff for not coming to the meetings and conveying the information to the board. This mistake was caused by a misstatement by him, a statement that has placed the board in a rather awkward position. He led the board to believe that the decrease in the pay of the men was for the current month when, as a matter of fact it was for January. It was decided that the matter should rest until the next meeting when the payrolls were presented.

(Continued on Page Two.)

WAS ONCE PROMINENT

Mr. Junius Kaae, a Well Known Hawaiian, Is Dead.

Junius Kaae, who was a prominent figure in politics during the reign of King Kalakaua, died at 4 p. m. yesterday at the Queen's Hospital of blood poisoning. The funeral will take place at 3:30 p. m. today from the Catholic cathedral, interment in the Kawaiahaeo cemetery. The remains were kept at the Townsend Undertaking Parlors last evening.

Mr. Kaae was born at Kainehe, Lahaina, Maui, September 17, 1845. He was the son of John Kooahanohano and Kaakauahemalani (w). He received his education in the Hawaiian and foreign schools at Lahaina, and became an expert sugar boiler for the late James Campbell, father of Princess Kawanakoa. Afterwards he served on the Maui police force. He was married three times. A son by his first marriage is now living. He is William



JUNIUS KAAE.

Kaae, County Clerk for Maui. His second wife was Kamehaokalani, a cousin of Queen Kapiolani, who died in 1882. There were three children by this marriage. On February 3, 1883, he married Miss Jessie Kapihi Lane, who survives him.

He was a notary public on Kauai and was then appointed tax assessor for Waianae and Ewa districts, Island of Oahu, and later for Maui in 1884. In 1886 he was appointed registrar of conveyances, resigning the position in June, 1887.

In 1882 King Kalakaua appointed Mr. Kaae a member of the House of Nobles and the Privy Council, and in the latter position he was retained by Liliuokalani when she ascended the throne.

An interesting phase of his career was his appointment by Kalakaua as one of four members of what was known as the Hawaiian Board of Health. With him were associated J. P. Kaina, Mahelona and Nakaku. Their duties comprised the issuing of certificates to kahunas. Their commissions were issued, but the law was changed and the board never acted.

King Kalakaua also conferred upon Kaae the decoration of the Crown of Hawaii, which he wore up to the time of his death.

The deceased was also one of the original members of the famous Hall and Twine Society organized by King Kalakaua and known by the Hawaiian name of Hale Naua. He was also an officer in the King's Own, a military organization which flourished during the Kalakaua dynasty.

Junius Kaae came into later prominence in 1902 by filing a suit to recover the estate of Keliiahonui, who was a descendant of one of the island kings, the amount involved being about \$50,000,000, as the land comprising the estate in contest was alleged to be the greater part of Honolulu, all that section between the Nuuanu stream and Piikoi street, and from Punchbowl to the sea. Kaae made two attempts to recover this land, the first time in 1890 before Justice Judd. He claimed that the last will and testament of Keliiahonui, who died in 1849, was forged. Keliiahonui's widow married one L. Hanalei and died without issue. Keliiahonui left a sister, Nahimui, who married Oliver Chapin. Kamehaolani, a surviving child of Keliiahonui, married the petitioner, Kaae, in 1873, and died in 1882 without issue. By her last will she appointed Mr. Kaae as her executor. The suit was lost to Kaae.

It is reported in the news files of the period of the 1887 revolution that Kaae was one of the legislative members alleged to have assisted in carrying the \$80,000 cash in a clothes basket to Keliiahonui, which money was the beginning of the trouble which caused the revolution of that year. The money was said to be bribe money in connection with the sale of the opium privileges to a Chinaman. The Chinaman who is reported to have paid over the money got left and the privilege was given to another. The Chinaman who was out his large sum of money died shortly afterward.

PANPACIFIC CONFERENCE

Merchants Urge That Consuls Meet Here.

With the consent of the Secretary of State, Honolulu may be the scene next year of one of the most important consular and commercial conferences ever planned to take in the Occident and the Orient. Through Governor Carter a joint committee of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Merchants' Association, will present the matter to the attention of the Secretary of State, and it is believed by many of the members of the committee that the wished-for approval will be granted.

At a joint meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Merchants' Association held yesterday afternoon at which J. F. Morgan presided, the following committee was appointed to confer with the Governor:

George W. Smith, E. H. Paris and A. Gartley Jr., for the Merchants' Association; J. R. Galt, E. I. Spalding and E. E. Paxton, for the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was well attended and Mr. Morgan was chosen as chairman, with H. P. Wood, secretary. Mr. Gartley was called upon to state the object of the meeting, the chairman saying that Mr. Gartley had presented the plan to the Governor, who had heartily endorsed it.

Mr. Gartley said it was planned to have a Consular Panpacific Convention in Honolulu, to comprise all consuls whose posts bordered upon the Pacific Ocean, or were within it. He said he would present the arguments in favor of such a proposition. He said that people here as a general thing did not like to go into a project except they saw something to benefit them. From a promotion standpoint it would be an excellent thing for Honolulu. If the State Department of the United States could be induced to authorize such a convention to be held here, and if commercial agents could be induced to come here at the same time, it would benefit all concerned. At such a gathering different methods for promoting transpacific trade could be discussed and it would be an opportunity of a lifetime for the consuls and commercial men to meet at such a central place as Honolulu where steamship lines converge.

The convention would bring Hawaii prominently before the world.

"It would show the necessity of building fortifications here," said Mr. Gartley.

"The necessity of defending these islands against attack is absolute,"

Mr. Gartley referred to the American-Hawaiian S. S. Company, one of the largest in the United States, which had found Hawaii to be its most important base, and was an important factor in moving the sugar output of the islands. The Tehuantepec railway was a new feature which would aid in reducing freight rates. Honolulu would be a great port of call. These were features that would be discussed.

(Continued on Page Three.)

BURNED TO THE GROUND

The Beautiful Residence of F. L. Waldron Destroyed.

One of the most costly fires which has visited Honolulu for some time took place last night in Manoa Valley, the beautiful new residence of Fred L. Waldron being burned to the ground. The fire broke out about nine o'clock, burning fiercely, the building being doomed before the firemen could arrive on the ground. There was no one in the house at the time, the residence being just completed with the exception of some finishing of the painting, and the cause of the fire is so far unknown.

The fire was first discovered by a brother of J. W. Cathcart, who lives next door to the burned house, but the alarm was sent in by A. Gartley, whose residence is just across the road. The alarm was a still one, but the department responded promptly, the Makiki engine, hose cart and ladder wagon being on the ground within ten minutes of the time they were notified. By the time they arrived, however, the flames had secured a headway, making it impossible to save the Waldron house, the firemen turning their attention to the Cathcart residence, which was already on fire. These flames were soon checked, however, and the Cathcart stable, which was also on fire, was saved.

Of the Waldron house there was nothing left a half hour after the flames broke out but the concrete foundation.

This loss is nearly all covered by insurance with the Waterhouse Trust Company, a policy of \$10,000 being in force. Mr. Waldron has been insuring his place as it went up, having placed an additional \$3,000 on it only last Monday.

But for the promptness of the fire department it is probable that the fire would have spread to other surrounding buildings, certainly to the buildings of Mr. Cathcart, next door. It was a heavy pull for the horses attached to the engine to get the three-ton machine up the Manoa hill, especially in view of the state of that road last night, heavy with the prevailing rain and roughened by the storms preceding.

The fire evidently started at the Ewa-mauka corner of the building, the lath and lattice work being ablaze when first noticed. This is the information obtained by Fire Chief Thurston. Mr. Cathcart is of the opinion, an opinion which is shared by others living in the neighborhood, that the blaze was started on the inside of the building, possibly a result of spontaneous combustion among the oil-soaked cloths used by the painters at work there yesterday.

Mr. Waldron's house was designed by Fred S. Harrison, son of Arthur Harrison, the well-known contractor. It was of two stories and in Colonial renaissance style. The foundations were of concrete blocks, showing off very nicely.

On the ground floor there were a big reception room, parlor, dining room, a fine staircase and a big veranda. A large kitchen and laundry were at the back.

The second floor contained four bedrooms, a bathroom and a big hall. Done in northwest pine the interior was finished well. There were fluted columns inside with stucco capitals.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

BRITISH LORDS ARE AT OUTS WITH COMMONS

Refuse to Pass the Education Bill-- Many Killed in Steamboat Ex- plosion at Vicksburg.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LONDON, December 20.—The Education bill passed by the House of Commons has been killed in the House of Lords.

This is the throwing down of the gage by the hereditary house to the representatives of the people and is certain to result in grave consequences in Great Britain. The present education bill is a repealing of the one passed a short time ago by the Conservative parliament, turning the educational system of the country practically over to the Church of England. That law has been bitterly fought by the Nonconformists and the present Liberal ministry has sought to reconcile their differences with a bill, the main points of which are that no public money is to be granted for distinctively Church teaching; no religious tests are to be required of State-paid teachers; only simple Biblical teaching (undenominational Bible lessons) is to be allowed, with attendance non-compulsory if parents object. The Lords, by a large majority, while disclaiming intention to wreck the bill, adopted amendments which undid all this. In so doing they rejected the wise advice of the minority, which includes the Bishops of Hereford and Ripon, not to provoke the revolutionary spirit which in former days has threatened to "mend or end" their House.

Leaders of the Commons have already intimated that they will not submit to any nullification of a plain mandate of the people by hereditary legislators. Speaking for the Government to that effect, Mr. Asquith has compared the bill as amended by the Lords to an amendment of the Ten Commandments by inserting not in all that are affirmative, and omitting not in all that are negative.

In case of the present deadlock between the Commons and the Lords on this bill, the Commons, having the exclusive control of the public purse, can carry the day by simply refusing to vote any money for sectarian teaching in the schools.

CELEBRATIONS AND ARRESTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 20.—The name day of the Czar was celebrated here yesterday.

One hundred militant socialists have been arrested. IALYSTOK, Russia, December 20.—The terrorists held up a train here yesterday, killing the guards and releasing a number of prisoners who were on board.

CONSUL GENERAL SHOTS HIMSELF.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, December 20.—General Fairchild, the American consul general here, shot and killed himself yesterday. The shooting is believed to have been accidental.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT FATALITY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., December 20.—The steamer Scoville was blown up yesterday. Sixteen persons were killed and a score of others were injured.

JEFFRIES' MODEST DEMAND.

LOS ANGELES, December 20.—Jeffries has announced his willingness to reenter the ring if a purse of \$50,000 be hung up for him to contest for.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19.—The President's special message to Congress transmitting the documents in connection with the discharge of the colored troops contains a severe criticism of the lawlessness at Brownsville, where the troops were stationed.

NANTES, December 19.—Captain Magniese has been degraded for refusing to obey orders.

PARIS, December 19.—Thirty-four residences and fifty-three seminaries have already been evacuated by the clergy. There has been rioting.

PARIS, December 19.—Madame Gould has won the suits brought by the creditors of Count Castellane.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Bishop Charles Cardwell McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal Church died here today. He was stricken with apoplexy on December 12. The Bishop was 70 years of age.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19.—The master's license of Captain Porter, of the P. M. S. S. Mongolia which stranded at Midway last September, has been suspended for six months. Chief Officer Martin's papers are restored.

JAIL BREAKER IS RECAPTURED

Lopez, the Porto Rican who escaped from the penitentiary here some weeks ago, was recaptured last night at Waipahu by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez. The fugitive was hidden away in the mountains near that place and had armed himself with a revolver and a knife, although he attempted to use neither when discovered by the police officer.

Lopez has distinguished himself by the number of times he has broken prison, dragging out a six months' sentence to one of as many years through his persistent efforts to escape. Before this last getaway he had been chosen as one of the trustees at the prison and had only a short time longer to serve. He will be brought in from Waipahu today.

HAWAII GAINS BY AN IMMIGRATION RULING

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Secretary Straus has ruled that the payment of the passages of immigrants, with private subscriptions, through the South Carolina board of immigration, is lawful.

WALKER.

Thus ends a troublesome matter which the Springfield Republican lately discussed as follows and which had a direct bearing on the importation of immigrants here: "In their zeal for attracting foreign immigrants to the South, the immigration agencies of both North Carolina and South Carolina have run afoul of the Federal immigration law, whose fine points the Federation of Labor never allows to become blunted. Some English factory hands recently brought to Charlotte, N. C., must be deported, because the Carolina agent, working for mill owners and other private citizens, paid their traveling expenses and otherwise induced them to come to America. A still more notable case is that of 500 Belgians who recently landed at Charleston, S. C., and received a cordial welcome, some orators avowing that their advent meant the dawn of a new era for South Carolina. It turns out that they came over under inducements unlawfully offered by the South Carolina immigration agent, who loaned the most of them their passage money. The South's eagerness for desirable white immigrants is likely to make it antagonistic to the careful restrictions which the Federal laws have established. If the 500 Belgians are now deported, South Carolina's wrath could hardly be measured."